THE HUNTRESS.

EDUCATION—"*The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*"—JOHNSON.

VOL. 3. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. NOVEMBER 9. 1839. No. 48—Whole No. 412

THE HUNTRESS

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY

MRS. ANNE ROYALL.

TERMS.

Two dollars and fifty cents; or three numbers for five dollars per annum, paid in advance. One dollar and fifty cents for six months, including the Session of Congress. Where it is convenient for subscribers to pay the money down, they can have the paper for six, three, or one month.

Subscribers may discontinue their papers when they think proper, by giving notice to the publisher and paying all arrearages.

All letters sent by mail, must be post-paid.

SELECTED TALES.

From the Boston Magazine.

LAURA LOVELAND AND HER NIECE.

By Caroline Orne.

[CONCLUDED.]

One of them, a child six years old, with eyes blue as summer skies, and with cheeks like the heart of a dew-bathed rose, glowing brightly through clustering curls of a sunny brown, as she bent over one of the prints, stood with her small, dimpled hand laid lightly on the shoulder of another fair child, apparently of the same age, and of almost equal beauty. It was Emma Loveland, and those, who a few months before had beheld her, pale as a crushed flower, would hardly have recognized the little, laughing Hebe before them now to be the same. But the change was not greater than that wrought in the appearance of a still lovelier being, who stood at the same table. Health and beauty had returned to her pale, hollow cheeks, and those eyes which had haunted young Hathorne in his midnight dreams and mid-day musings, had lost nothing of their fascinating loveliness; while on her brow, where sorrow had been written in dim, shadowy characters, the light of a happy heart shone like morning sunbeams on the unfolding lily. In the same group was Albert Hathorne, with pride and pleasure in his looks, for he felt that it was his hand that had raised from the dust these trampled flowers, which were now glowing with a richness of bloom surpassing even his own high wrought anticipations. Nor was it in Laura's personal attractions alone, that he found cause of self gratulation in reference to the part he had taken. He found her mind was a jewel worthy of the casket. While simplicity and truth formed the more prominent traits of her character, her heart was capable of that deep and devoted passion, almost always accompanied by a beautiful enthusiasm, which weaves a wave of all imaginable loveliness to invest the object of its love. Too often, also, is this veil, with its fervid and beautiful coloring thrown over a character cold and unlovely as itself. Several other fair forms made up the group which Mrs. Carlton, seated a little apart, was contemplating with a look of serene delight, when an exclamation of wild joy burst from the lips of Emma as she run and threw herself into the arms of a gentleman, who at that moment entered the room, conducted by Mr. Carlton. Laura, who had stood with her back towards the door, when he entered, turned at the sound of Emma's voice, and as she sprang to his side, the word "brother" that escaped her tremulous lips explained all. Yes, Captain Loveland, who all imagined had long slept beneath the waves of the ocean, stood before them, and while he pressed his child to his bosom, and clasped the hand of his beloved sister, a tear fell to the memory of her, who with pale lips and tearful eyes, bade him her last farewell.

Captain Loveland's unexpected return may be accounted for in a few words. His vessel was wrecked when within a few days sail of home, and he and a few others were in a state of great exhaustion taken from the wreck by a ship bound for Java. Soon afterwards, a homeward bound vessel belonging to the United States fell in with the wreck, and concluding from appearances, that all on board had perished, the captain and crew, when they arrived on shore, made report accordingly. Soon after his arrival at Java, he was attacked by the dreadful fever of the country, and after his recovery, a series of adverse events prevented him from sooner reaching home.

A few weeks from this time, a small select party were assembled at Mrs. Carlton's, to witness the marriage of Albert Hathorne and Laura Loveland. Her friends had the means and the will to deck her with the splendor of an Eastern queen, but she preferred to appear in a simple dress of white muslin, in which she looked so lovely, that all who beheld her, felt that

"Beauty needs no adorning,
but is when unadorned, adorned the most."

What was peculiarly grateful to Laura's heart, was that Hathorne's parents, though wealthy, and by some accounted proud and haughty, treated her with as much courtesy and cordiality as if she had been an heiress.

Mr. Carlton, who had been extensively engaged in commerce, offered Captain Loveland the command of one of his ships, and fortune no longer looked upon him with a stern and frowning aspect.

One evening, while Laura was engaged with her needle work, Emma with her drawing lesson, and Hathorne was reading to them aloud, he was told that a porter at the door wished to speak with them. He smiled as he rose, and went to the door, and Laura heard him say, 'You may bring it into the hall.' 'Laura, come into the hall a minute,' said he, 'and Emma, you must come too.'

As they entered, he was unlocking a large trunk. The lid was raised, and Emma exclaimed, 'Oh aunt, there is your elegant shawl, and the beautiful dress you were obliged to part with, to pay the doctor's bill when I had the fever.

Emma's eyes sparkled still more brightly when Hathorne opening a casket, displayed all the jewelry which had belonged to her mother and her aunt, as well as her own trinkets, which she had been obliged to yield to the pawnbroker to procure bread.

One thing after another was removed from the trunk, and laid upon the table. Not a single thing which had belonged to either of them was missing. Laura could only say, while she pressed her husband's hand to her heart, 'If you have been thoughtful, I feel that I can be grateful.'

From the Portland Transcript.

WIT OF THE ANCIENTS.

FROM THE ORIGINAL AUTHORS, WITH REFERENCES.

1. Aristippus, borrowing money from his friends, said that he took it, not so much that he might use it, as that he might show them how it ought to be used.—Ciog. Lacrt. ii 72.

2. Aristippus being reproached by some of his friends, because, in a certain cause, instead of exerting his own talent in speaking, he had hired a rhetorician to plead for him, exclaimed, 'Would you then blame me, when I want a dinner, for employing a cook?'—[ib.

3. Cicero, supping with Damasippus, was furnished with wine which was very far from being mellow or pleasant, but which was highly commended by his entertainer. 'Drink,' said Damasippus, 'for it is Falerian forty years old.' 'Is it?' rejoined the orator, 'then it bears its age well.'—[Macrob. Sat. ii. 3.

4. Cicero, seeing his son-in-law, a man of small stature, passing by with a long sword by his side, exclaimed, 'Who tied my son-in-law to that long sword?'—[ib.

5. Scipio Nasica, going to call on Ennius the poet, was told by the maid servant that he was not at home. He perceived, however, by the girl's manner, that Ennius was at home, but had ordered her to deny him. A few days after, Ennius came to call on Scipio, who, hearing his voice at the door, called out to him from within, that he was not at home. 'How can that be?' said Ennius, 'when I hear you speaking.' 'You must be a most unreasonable man,' replied Scipio, 'when I called on you I took your servant's word, and will you refuse to take, not my servant's, but my own?'—[Cic. de Orat. ii. 68.

6. Cato, walking along the street, was struck violently by a person carrying a great chest, who immediately afterwards warned him to take care. 'Do you carry any thing else then,' said he, 'besides your chest?'—[Ib.

7. A nobleman, in the reign of Vespasian, being desirous of obtaining an office, engaged one of the courtiers, by the promise of a sum of money, to ask it of the emperor, on pretence that he was soliciting for his brother. Vespasian, understanding the state of the case, sent for the candidate, and asked him how much he had agreed to give the other to solicit for him. The nobleman, seeing that the emperor penetrated the affair, stated the sum. 'Give *me* that sum then,' said Vespasian, 'and you shall have the place.' The money was paid accordingly, and the nobleman installed in the office. The courtier, not knowing what had happened, proceeded soon after to renew his intreaties *in behalf of his brother*. 'Ah,' said Vespasian, 'you must seek another brother now; for he who was your brother is become mine.'—Suet. Vesp. c. 25.

8 Zeno dined for some time with a company among whom was a glutton, who devoured so much more than his share of every thing that was brought to table, that he at length found it necessary to repress his greediness. One day, when a fine fish was set before the party, Zeno took the whole of it to himself, and began to eat. The glutton, expressing his surprise, 'How,' said Zeno, 'do you think that your associates can bear your voracity on every occasion, when you cannot endure mine for once?—[Athen. lib. viii—[Dioj. Laert. vii. 19.

9 A young man inquiring about matters somewhat above his age, Zeno led him to a looking-glass, and asked him *whether such questions suited such a face.*—Ib.

10. Leonidas, King of Sparta, hearing a man discoursing with much judgment, but at an improper time, on affairs of importance, 'My friend,' said he, I wish you would not discuss to such purpose what it is not to the purpose to discuss at all."—[Plut. in Lycurg.

11. When Hecatæus, the sophist, was mentioned disrespectfully, because, being entertained at a public repast at Sparta, he had been silent the whole time, Archidamidas, the king defended him, by remarking that 'he who knows how to speak knows also when to speak.'—Ib.

12. When Alexander had drawn up his army for battle against Darius, his officers asked him whether anything yet remained to be done. 'Nothing,' said he, 'but to shave the beards of the Macedonians.' Parmenio, expressing his surprise, 'Do you not know,' said the king, 'that the beard is the best handle for an enemy in battle?'—[Plut. Apophtheg.

13. Some say that Thales, the philosopher, was married; others, that he continued in celibacy; and that when he was asked why he had no desire for children, he answered, 'Because I love children.'—*Dioj. Laert.* i. 26.—[He alluded to the grief which parents feel at the loss of their children; and signified that he would rather be childless, than expose himself to sorrow for the loss of a child. His words will be sufficiently illustrated by the following anecdote in Plutarch's Life of Solon, as translated by Langhorne:—

'When Solon was entertained by Thales at Miletus, he expressed some wonder that he did not marry and raise a family. To this Thales gave no immediate answer; but some time after he instructed a stranger to say, 'That he came from Athens ten days before.' Solon inquiring 'What news there was from Athens?' the man, according to his instructions, said, 'None, except the funeral of a young man, which was attended by the whole city; for he was the son, as they told me, of a person of great honor, and of the brightest reputation for virtue, who was then abroad upon his travels.' 'What a miserable man is he!' said Solon; 'but what was his name?' 'I have heard his name,' answered the stranger, 'but do not recollect it; all I remember is, that there was much talk of his wisdom and justice.' Solon, whose apprehensions increased with every reply, was now much disconcerted, and mentioned his own name, saying, 'Whether it was not Solon's son that was dead?' The stranger answered in the affirmative, he began to beat his head, and to do and say such things as are usual to men in a transport of grief. Then Thales, taking him by the hand, said with a smile, 'These things, that strike down as firm a man as Solon, kept me from marrying and from having children; but take courage, my good friend, for not a word of what has been told me is true.'

A VERY INTERESTING DEBATE.—We have the following account of an interesting debate from a gentleman who was present when it took place. He says that at a meeting of the negro debating junto in a neighboring village, one of the members rose and said—'Honorable gemmen, I move we debate dis subj-c: 'Which is de most profable to de human family, de Hos or de Ox.' This being agreed to, the sides were taken, and two of the 'chairpians' went on with the discussion.

H. Honorable gemmen. I 'pear fore you on a werry important subjec, and 'pears dat I must take de side of de hos. I wants to know if I had two hoses in de stable and two oxens, a gemman wants to ride, which do you think he'd take? Why he'd be rite at de hos. And if a gemman sick and want to go for de doctor, would he take de ox? No, by golly, he'd be rite at de hos again. But my repolent tell you better—but mus'nt b'lieve him;

O. Mister honable gemmen, I'm restonished at de gemman wat war up dar, talken 'bout de hos—yes, I'm restonished, and I speak werry cam. Whar do you go for your beef? Do you go to de hos? No, you go to de ox. But I speak gin and tell you more—just tink 'bout eaten hos, honable gemman.

H. Well. I makes my 'pearance fore dis bord again for de hos, kos I likes de hos, and so does you, honable gemman. Why, if dey carried de mail wid de ox, you never git yer letter. Why I'm restonished at dat repolent talkin bout goin to de ox for beef. Whar I cum from we go to de butcher. But I don't say do more, for I'm certin the hos goes de caper.

G. I'm werry much restonished at dat gemman talken bout kerrien de mail wid de hos or de ox. What de locomotive? Go way, de ox get de subjec,

WEALTH.—Wealth in this country may be traced back to industry and frugality—the paths which lead to it are open to all, the laws which protect it are equal to all—and such is the joint operation of the laws and the customs of society, that the wheel of fortune is in constant revolution, and the poor in one generation furnish the rich of the next. The rich man, who treats poverty with arrogance and contempt, trample upon the ashes of his father or his grandfather—the poor man who nourishes feelings of unkindness and bitterness against wealth, makes war with the prospects of his children, and the order of things in which he lives.—*Ed. Everett.*

AN ITEM FROM DOMESTIC LIFE.—'COME, BUSTLE, BUSTLE'—*Richard III.*—A colored waiting maid in the service of a fashionable family in the country, observing on her young mistress a new article of dress, eloquently styled 'tonure' decided to adopt the French elevation without encroaching on her monthly perquisites. Flying to the garden, she seized upon a favorable yellow coated cucumber, and threading a stout string through it from end to end, she hung it in graceful dalliance beneath her robe de dinner hour behind the chair of her old master. Having an eye for the picturesque, he was not long in discovering the ludicrous bump, which at his wicked instigation was shortly subjected to a delicate and most embarrassing disclosure, amply atoned for however, by the weeping Rosabella, by permitting the remaining vegetable bustles to die a natural death.—*N. Y. Corsair.*

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1839.

LOCOFOCOISM.

Make room!—make room! Sit closer. Here comes INDIANA, and lo! TENNESSEE! Locofocos who have served their cause faithfully—they must have their reward—give place, I say, "we must have an office; mark that, Mr. Brooks!" Still they come! "Go out, ye old looms," says one. "Be off, ye curmudgeons, ye have feasted long enough," says another. "A lazy pack, while we, who have done the state some service, have nothing left but an empty pocket." cries a third.

The *New York Era* seems to be aware of this new host of applicants, and speaks out for himself in time. Truly, Government will have to create new offices. The city of Washington will be swarming with office-seekers at the opening of the session—they will take the capital by storm. They are here now.

From an extract in the Intelligencer of this city, it appears that the Editor of the *New York Era's* heart is aching for an office, and drops some plain hints that Republics are ungrateful. But insinuates that he would be very well satisfied with the 3d Auditor's place. Very good; press on, Mr. Era, a faint heart never won fat office more than "a fair lady." Persevere, Mr. Era, you will, no doubt, succeed. "But here is the plague," another editor will sing out, "it is time to carry out reform," &c. The New York Courier says the Era is going to point out to the President those who ought to be removed, and he proposes to "instruct Mr. Van Buren" on the subject.

The Intelligencer comments upon this somewhat keenly, though not so knowingly as he might. For instance—the N. York Courier (quoted by the Intelligencer) says the Era "proposes to instruct Mr. Van Buren," and "has delayed this subject until he (the President) should return to Washington in order to call his attention more particularly to it." Not so. There is another power which speaks through the *Era*. This is Col. *Benton*, who has arrived in the city, of whose movements the *Era* is well apprized, most probably he is meant as the instructer. He is the Era's man, and the Editor knows his influence—or rather, his power in the Government as well, and perhaps better than any other man.

But the most striking feature in the Era is the following, viz. "There are many of *our own sentiments*, who have spent their all to build up the party—who would consider such a situation [Peter Hagner's $3,000] a perfect Godsend." This is the gentleman's Democracy!—what we have always said, that the administration party was a party and not the people, but exclusively acting for themelves without regard to the benefit of country in general.

We have always contended, since the Ohio Convention of officeholders on the 4th of January, and the Baltimore Convention, which followed the ensuing spring which nominated Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency—that a certain set of officeholders, office seekers, and land speculators had united to build up a Government for their own benefit which should be *independent* of the people, and set the electoral franchise at defiance: and lo! the N. York Era, the principal Editor—nay, the leading Editor of the party—has candidly confessed that it is a party "built up," and that the main builders [like many mechanics who have built up splendid houses] have not been remunerated—whilst the knowing ones, whose tools they were, have pocketed the spoils, which they falsely called "Democracy."

The Intelligencer's conclusion on this point is very just and quite witty, viz. that the $3,000 might be "a Godsend" to him of the Era, but would *he* be a "Godsend to the office." The Editor of the Era, however, is too late in asking either directly or indirectly for an office. They have give out like the Treasury—there are at least a hundred candidates for every office in the gift of the Government! It is a mere Government of officeholders. We know many from all parts of the United States, several of whom have left fertile fields and lucrative pursuits to accept public office, which they receive not for their qualifications, but for their professions of *Democracy*, &c, whilst many deserving men, of ability and character, even of the same politics are sent empty away because they have no votes to give in exchange. It is vain to suppose a government can exist upon these terms!

REFRECTORIES.

(*Concluded.*)

Pursuing Pennsylvania Avenue in the same direction, the next is on the left, a large splendid brick building, on the corner of 9th street and the Avenue. The sign is "THE WASHINGTON COFFEE HOUSE," in letters so large as to be seen at a great distance. The building fronts on both streets, and is admirably calculated for the business, and is furnished with the choicest liquors and every delicacy the market affords.

It is kept by Mr. *Decraft*, the *prince* of good fellows, and the very pink of politeness—servants all civil and obliging.

On the *right*, corner of 10th and Pa. Av. is Mr. Foy's Refrectory. It is rather a small house, but has a great run of custom. Every variety to eat and drink is to be had at Foy's. Mr. F. and his bar keeper are polite and attentive, and the tables are furnished in Mrs. Foy's best style, she being one of the most interesting and industrious ladies in Washington.

The next is on the same side—the left of the Avenue, and called "THE STAR COFFEE HOUSE," formerly Beardsley's, now Mr. Purdon's, a fine looking man. It is a large convenient house. The following is Mr. P.'s card:

STAR COFFEE HOUSE,

Penn. Av. near 13th street, (*south side.*)

The Bar is furnished with as good Spirituous Liquors, Wines, Porter, Ale and Cider as any other establishment in the city; and he intends keeping a constant supply of the best Oysters, *cooked in every way* and for private families.

JOHN PURDON.

The card will be retained in our paper from a sense of the deep obligations we are under to the amiable Mrs. Purdon.

Next to this on the same side at the corner of 14th (if we do not mistake,) it is called "THE CITY LUNCH," a neat and large brick building, and is kept by Mr. Brown, who is quite a young man, of very engaging appearance, and of very pleasing manners. His house is highly spoken of by the citizens, who find good cheer there at all hours.

Next door to this on the same side of the avenue, is the "VIRGINIA HOUSE," kept by Mr. Hall, and is celebrated for its fine *Norfolk Oysters*, besides every thing else that is found in the best houses. We never saw Mr. Hall to know him, but his bar keeper, Mr. Milburn, is a very gentlemanly looking man.

Next to this on the right, a few doors from the corner, there is a Refrectory kept by a colored family. The house is of good character, so far as we are informed, and plentifully furnished—it has a bar, and a large neat dining-room. Their name is Johnston.

A few doors round the corner, opposite the new Treasury, is no less a personage than Mr. Jerry Sullivan—and Mr. Sullivan has a Refrectory, and is boss over the hands besides, so that if he, the said Jerry, does not hold his own these hard times with the best of them, it is not for the want of patronage. He attends to his workmen, and Mrs Sullivan attends to the house—and no lady is better calculated to please the public. She is of fine appearance, affable and obliging to high and low, rich and poor, and withall has a pretty little bar-maid (as in Europe,) who is quite an interesting, modest girl.

All the fault we find with friend Jerry is, that he is too stingy. A dime!!! Yes, a dime! Is it not so, Jerry? "Yes, Madam, it is all I have about me." Why, the cook at Mrs. —— put in a levy. But maybe we will have better luck next time. Not at all. We have never laid eyes on Jerry since.

These are all the refrectories we know of in this direction—perhaps there may be others beyond the public buildings—but of this we are perfectly ignorant.

On the cross streets there are only two refrectories; one on 7th street, between Pa. Avenue and F, kept by a Mr. Smith, formerly of Farmers and Mechanic's Hall. His house is large and well furnished, and Mr. Smith being well known to the public, needs no commendation. He is one of the most pleasant and accommodating men in the world! We do not know the name of the house.

The other is called "THE CITY HALL HOUSE," and is nearly opposite the City Hall, in the neighborhood of the Old Theatre. It is kept by Mr. Douglass, formerly of the "Fountain Inn" He is also a favorite with the public, to whom he is long known. He is a descendant of the noble house of Douglas, in Scotland, whose fame will descend to latest posterity. The bill of fare at the City Hall House is of the best, and all kinds of liquors. We hope every Scot in this city will spend his "shilling" with the noble hearted Douglas for "Auld Lang Syne."

We cannot praise the waiter, however, who was as tipsy as a lord, or a temperance Secretary. He *is* a colored man, and insisted that nobody lived there, staggering to the door, and wiping his greasy mouth, (having just arose from the dinner table, and holding fast by the cheek of the door, he made out to say, or rather stammer "All gone—de house break up." "Where is Mr. Douglass," we inquired. "He gone—done—he break up." Upon opening the next door we saw Mr. D. and the imposition was plain enough.

NATIVES AND FOREIGNERS.

To some people it might be a source of amusement to witness the spirit which characterize these two parties, particularly since the raree show of receiving the President. "Mrs. R. you are convinced these foreigners are dangerous to the liberty of these United States." See how impudently they take matters in their own hands.

A foreigner says to our Secretary, "Tell her from me it will not do, and it shan't do." "Madam Royall," says another, "I am done with you—you are not what I thought you were." "Why, sir, what have I done?" "You said this, that, and the other thing of our procession," "No sir, some mistake; we often laugh at such things." "I can prove by your own paper." "Oh, sir, is that what you mean! What then? Would you control the liberty of the press? "By G— Madam, it's a lie, and I can prove it" (Very loud.) "I can prove it," is a favorite word. The Natives say "Glad you have come over to our side." Not at all; we are just where we always where. What does Jefferson say? "That ignorance and bigotry can never effect liberty, while reason is left free to combat it." The freedom of the press is the palladium of liberty, and is the only channel through which the reasoning powers can reach the people. Education is therefore the main pillar of a republic—by enlightening the human mind so as to bring it's *reasoning powers* into action, to enable them to distinguish *right from wrong*, truth from falsehood, and to strip the mask off of hypocrisy.

Hence our republic, by suffering a set of designing hpyocrites, under the cloak of religion, to destroy education throughout the country, is rapidly approaching her end!!!

Hence our hostility to the Native American party—*as a party*, because those who have suppressed education, were the prime movers of the "Native American party," and their object is well known to us, though many true hearted Americans are unapprized of the scheme. In fact we advocate no party, no sect, nor no society. We defend the rights of all—not one more than another. We defend the liberty of the press—the liberty of conscience, and the liberty of speech* in all, unawed by all the powers of earth. An independent press knows no party. This being settled as our first object, our second and last object is to cherish and applaud virtue, expose fraud, and hold up the hypocrite to public view. All this we have done, and will do without fear, favor or affection. Therefore, when these foreigners say "you shall not do thus and thus, they are out of their latitude. The simpletons would put down the only thing that has ever sustained them—the freedom of the press.

* We do not defend brawling—it is another thing.

Mr. MURRAY.

Mr. *Murray* is a foreigner, perhaps an Irishman, though the name is Scotch.

Mr. Murray is a gentleman of learning and accomplishments. He is a stout, fine figure, and very prepossessing appearance. He is a teacher. His school is in 15th street, in the rear of James's Drug Store, and the school seems to be doing well, though we have not seen the gentleman's card.

We find the following advertisement in the Intelligencer:

MICHAEL McDERMOTT wishes to inform his customers and the Public in general, that he still continues to carry on the COACH MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, on Missouri avenue, between Four and-a half and Sixth streets, where he keeps constantly on hand for sale Family Carriages, Barouches, Vehicles, Buggies, Sulkies, Gigs, Carryalls, &c, made of the best materials and by selected workmen. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Repairing done as usual.

[We are much pleased to hear of the success of our old friend Mr. *McDermott*, and congratulate him upon his increasing patronage. Honest, industrious and punctual, we are much disappointed if Mr. McDermott does not secure to himself a high standing in public favor.

We have understood this enterprising man has procured from abroad some of the most skilful workmen to be found in the United States. Success to him.]

A dentist says he will advertise in our paper if we will take it out in tooth-drawing. We have too few already sir.—*Clipper.*

We suppose that *stumps* you. Why didn't you say, 'Can't gum (cure) it, judge.' —*Post.*

Oh! hold your *jaw!*—*Clipper.*

After that we es *chaw* punnag.—*Post.*

You are all showing your teeth where you can't bite.—*Microcosm.*

You were right enough Mr. Clipper, You would then be tooth-less—(toothless)

A child has been burned to death in New York, by her clothes taking fire.

POETRY.

For the Huntress.

Beware young men of the hill,*
Keep from taverns and make no bill;
Some people are mean and void of shame,
Would rob us of purse and your good name.

One in particular, the Giant of the place,
Is keeping a tavern and would us disgrace;
His schemes are nefarious, his person is bold,
And known in the city and places of old.

Hail to the 'Farmer's and Citizen's Hotel,
Fit only for loafers or demons of h—;
The young and the old attend for their glass,
The place is kept by R —— the s**.

Just come to Town.

* The Navy Yard Hill.

The author of the above lines will bear in mind that the Farmers and Citizen's Hotel has changed proprietors.—*Editress.*

LINES

WRITTEN FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

BY THE REV. W. COLTON.

The relics of our ruined race,
Have oft one charm betray'd,
Still kindling with its brighter grace.
Which round its infant beauty play'd.

'Tis not that lightning of the mind,
Which none can tame as none have taught,
Careering, fearless, unconfined,
Along the trackless realms of thought.

'Tis not that fancy which enwreathes
Around the forms the mind may mould,
The line that lives, the smiles that breathes,
The look whose love can ne'er grow cold

'Tis not the frenzy of the soul,
Which jests at pity, mocks at fears,
And rushes reckless to the goal,
O'er paths its crimes have steeped in tears.

It is that Love which fondly twines
Within its own, the Stranger's cares,
And in its inmost heart enshrines
The weal or woes a Brother bears.

'Lubly Dina,' said an African Romeo, who was last evening paying his devoirs to a shiner—'lubly Dina, you says you not so beauterful as my romerantic fancify paints you—whoy, look heaw, Dina, dere aint no one no where can give the full derscription ob your unribaled charms.—Now isn't dis plain speakin'—can any ting add a *polish* to Massa's boots, when I give dem de finishing touch in the mornin? And as for calling you a wiolet and speakin of its *parfume*—I won't say noting about it.'

Dr. Wolcott called upon a bookseller in Paternoster Row, to inquire after his own works, he was asked to take a glass of wine. He consented to accept of a little negus, as an innocent morning beverage; when instantly was presented to h'm a cocoa-nut goblet, with the face of a man carved on it. 'Eh! eh!' says the doctor, 'what have we here?'

'A man's scull,' replied the bookseller—'a poet's for what I know.'

'Nothing more likely,' rejoined the facetious doctor, 'for it is universally known that booksellers drink their wine out of our skulls.'

A Ludicrous Mistake.—A clergyman of a country village desired his clerk to give notice that there would be no service in the afternoon, as he was 'going to officiate for another clergyman.' The clerk, as soon as the sermon was ended, rose up with all due solemnity, and called out—'I am desired to give notice that there will be no service this afternoon, as Mr. L. is going a fishing with another clergyman.' Mr L. of course corrected the awkward, yet amusing blunder.

A fellow who was arranging marriage matters with the father of his dulcinea, had a great deal to say about 'dollars,' and 'lots,' and 'deeds.'

'Why d—d it,' said the enraged parent of the lady, 'one would suppose you came here to speculate in land, instead of it, as I supposed, to marry my daughter.'

'Well,' replied the other, with much coolness, 'I look upon wedding the fair Miss to be a fair business transaction.'

Lawyers.—The Emperor of China seems to be of the same opinion as Peter the Great, in reference to lawyers. The Czar said he had but two in his dominions, and that it was his determination to hang one of them, in order to secure concord among his subjects. The Chinese Autocrat has issued an edict to suppress the 'multiplying of such people,' whom he is pleased to designate 'villainous and perverse vagabonds, fond of creating disturbance.' There is something exceedingly complimentary in this description.

Modest Lovers.—A young gentleman and his lady were taking a walk a few evenings since, round the 'square,' as it is called. The young man was particularly bashful, and hardly knew what to say to his 'lady love.' The fair one herself was not remarkably loquacious, and hardly knew what to answer when her gallant did speak. This was not often, however, for if report speaks true, the only conversation they had was as follows:—'Quite a moon:'—'Very,' was the reply. When they arrived at home, the lady dared not ask her beau to walk in; and he dared not refuse, so that in much doubt and perplexity they waited at the gate, until one was fairly asleep and the other nodded. As soon as the fellow waked up, he went home. Not having been asked to come again, he was in a terrible condition to know if he 'oughter.' Go ahead, Ichabod.

Yeoman's Gazette

A Life of Incidents.—Antonia Bexariar had been a Mexican military officer under Urrea, at the storming of San Juan d'Ullao, was suspected of treason and imprisoned—was released by the Governor's daughter, a beautiful creature of sixteen, who fled with him, carrying off with her a large quantity of jewels. She died in Texas, and he nearly died with grief for her loss. He started off through the wilderness—was set upon by a band of bravadoes, and left for dead, but died not—and after much suffering, reached Galveston—embarked as fireman on board the steamboat Cuba—was wrecked, and cast ashore by the waves, almost dead—recovered, and was taken to New Orleans by a steamboat—shipped as a deck hand, and arrived at Saint Louis without friends, money, an intelligible language, or any knowledge of the customs of this country.—*Ex Paper.*

Plutarch tells a story of a Lacedemonian who had killed his father, and escaped discovery. Some time after when in company, he darted his spear into a nest of swallows. When asked the reason of that unaccountable action, his answer was—'that he thought these swallows were reproaching him with his father's death.' The strangeness of this answer begat suspicion, discovery, conviction and punishment.

Dr. Johnson at a late period of his life, observed to Sir Joshua Reynolds:—'If a man does not make new acquaintances as he passes through life, he will soon find himself alone. A man sir, should keep his friendship in constant repair.'

There is an ugly chap in this city, who has hit on the expedient of carrying a *load stone* in his pocket to make himself *attractive.*

N. O. Picayune.

VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP.

For Colds, Whooping Cough, Pain and Soreness in the Breast, Influenza, Consumption, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and Diseases of the Breast, and Lungs generally.

In presenting this useful remedy to the public, the proprietor wishes to state that this Syrup is composed of Irish moss, combined with such other articles as have been found best calculated to afford relief in the above named diseases.

This medicine has been used very extensively and the proprietor has not known a single instance in which it has failed giving relief in diseases for which it is recommended, even in cases approaching to consumption, attended with bleeding at the lungs; and when all other remedies had failed, the most decided and flattering success has attended its use. Common Colds, which are generally the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours; when used in Asthma, Hoarseness, Wheezing and shortness of breath, it gives immediate relief; in Whooping Cough it is without a rival. It operates by gentle expectoration, and may be given both to adults and infants with perfect safety

Prepared and sold by C. J. THORPE,
Chemist and Druggist,

And for sale by W. F. Bender, Charles Stott, E. H. & C. H. James.

DR. HOFFMAN'S PREPARATION.—A convenient cure for Tetters, Ringworms, &c. Just received and for sale by Wm. F. Bender, corner of 6th and Penn. Avenue.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—A fresh supply of the justly celebrated Fever and Ague Powders. Just received and for sale by Wm. F. Bender, corner of 6th st. and the Avenue.—Price 50 cents.

Cabinet Maker, Printer's Joiner, and Undertaker.

The subscriber informs the public, that he is now about to commence in the various branches of his business at his old stand, near 7th street, between E and F streets, formerly occupied by Nathan Smith. He will make to order all kinds of CABINET WORK, at the shortest notice. PRINTER'S FURNITURE of every description made to order, and a portion will be kept on hand to suit the patterns of Intelligencer and Globe. He will attend to FUNERALS, as usual, in the city or country, at the shortest notice Long experience in the business, directs him to adopt the northern custom of keeping coffins ready made on hand, with Shrouds, Sheets, and every thing necessary for immediate interment, in case of plague and sudden death. Two first rate Hearses always in readiness to attend in this city or in the country.

PETER CALLAN.

june 15

BOARDING HOUSE.

Gentlemen of the Departments and others who may wish to get board yearly or transciently with or without families, can be accomodated at Mrs. Connor's Boarding House, on Penn. Av. East of 4½ street.

☞ Also persons visiting the District.

May 11, 1839.

PASSAGE TO NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG, AND RICHMOND.—THREE TIMES A WEEK.

The steamboats Alabama, Capt. Sutton, and Kentucky, Capt. Holmes, will commence to run three times a week, [alternately,] on Monday, the 4th of March next, leaving the lower end of Spear's wharf, Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth next morning in time for the cars to Wilmington; and thence in steamboats to Charleston, which is the quickest, cheapest, and most comfortable route.

These boats also run in conection with the James river boats for Petersburg and Richmond, where they arrive next afternoon from Baltimore. This is likewise by far the most pleasant route; having a comfortable night's rest, and no changes from steamboats, stages, and railroads, in the dead of night, as on the Washington route. The company having bought the new and beautiful steamboat Jewess for the purpose of running a daily line, due notice will be given therof; and the company hope that travellers, will patronise this line assuring them that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give comfort and despatch.

JAMES FURGUSSON, Agent.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAIL ROAD.—The passenger trains on this road will daily start as follows, viz:

FROM WASHINGTON TO BALTIMORE.

At 6 o'clock a. m and 4 o'clock p. m.

FROM BALTIMORE FOR WASHINGTON.

At 9 o'clock, a. m. and at 4 o, clock p. m.

Passengers by the morning train, if proceeding westwardly, can connect with the Western train on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road at the Relay house, reach Frederick in time for the Western stages that leave there at 12 o'clock, noon, or Harper's Ferry, in time for the evening train to Winchester; while passengers travelling eastwardly are conveyed through to Philadelphia without unnecessary detention at Baltimore, reaching Philadelphia in time for the evening line to New York; and thus accompishing the journey from Washington to New York in one day.

Under no circumstances whatever can the train be delayed beyond the hour fixed starting. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that passengers procure their tickets the previous evening; to enable them to do which, the office will be kept open till half past seven o'clock, p. m.

By order

SAMUEL STETTINIUS, Agent.

Mar 23

NEW BOOKS:

Romance of the Harem, by Miss Pardoe, auther of 'City of the Sultan,' &c. in two volumes, 12mo.

The American in Paris, by John Sanderson, Esq. in two volumes, 12mo.

Indecision, a tale of the far West, and other Poems, by B. K. Mitchel, M. D. in one volume, 12mo.

Tales of Enterprise, for the amusement of youth, embellished with engravings on steel, in one small volume.

Just received for sale at

GARRET ANDERSON'S,

Pennsylvania avenue, between 11th and 12 h streets.

mar 27 —

PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.—Printed and published by A. M'Makin & E. Holden, at No. 78 Dock Street, corner of Walnut.

Terms of Subscription—$3 per annum $2 if paid in advance $1,25 in advance for six months.

Of Advertising.—$1 per square for each insertion. No yearly advertising admitted. These terms have been adopted both because the number of subscribers are so much larger than all the daily papers united, as to make them actually cheaper, and because a repetition of old advertisements affords no interest to the readers.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publishers, while arrearages are due.

Small notes are received in payment of our bills.

Any person forwarding $10 will be entitled to six copies.

Postage on letters must invariably be paid.

Travelling Agents will much oblige by sending the numbers and time paid for, as well as invariably the names paid.

All remittances of money by mail are acknowledged in the 'Receipts by Mail.'

Agents for this paper are earnestly requested to make quick remittances, without which it is impossible to keep accounts even.

When a single paper is ordered by an agent, and postage accrues, if is invariably charged to the subscriber.

Directions must always be accompanied with the name of the subscriber, and the Post Office at which a paper is discontinued or paid for, and in case of a removal, the office from, as well as to, which the paper is to be changed.

FRANKLIN INN.—The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the above establishment in a manner calculated to merit a renewal of his former patronage

THOMAS BAKER.

nov. 17 tf.

FRESH

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at

J. F. CALLAN'S,

Drug Store, Corner of E and 7th streets,

WASHINGTON CITY:

Among which may be found the following.

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, various kinds; Beets, every variety; Brussels Sprouts, Broceli, Collards, Cabbage, many sorts, Carrots, do. do. Cauliflowers, late and early, Celery, white and red, Chervil, or Salad, Corn Salad, Cress or Pepper Grass; Cucumber, late and early; Corn, early, prolific, and sweet; Egg Plant, white and purple; Endive Curled; Kale or Borecole; Leek, English and Scotch Lettuce, all the best sorts; Melons and Cantelopes; Nasturtium; Okra, excellent for Soups; Onions, white, red, and silver; Parsley, plain and curled; Parsnip, large; Peas, extra early, early and late; Pepper; Squash and other; Pumpkins, premium; Radishes, many sorts; Rhubarb, for Tarts, Salsify or Vegetable Oyster; Spinage, round and prickly; Squash, every variety; Tomato, the finest kind; Turnip, all the best sorts, Onion Sets, &c. &c.

Splendid Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, Dahlias, &c. &c.

☞ These seeds are put up in small and convenient parcels, and are warranted true and genuine. The Roots, (particularly the Dahlias,) are of the most beautiful description, comprise all the new varieties, and will be sold at the New York prices.

*** Orders from a distance punctually attended to, and Seeds, Roots and Plants carefully packed to go to any part of the United States.

THE GENUINE VEGETABLE PILLS

$100 if they fail.

An effectual remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Gravel, Strictures, &c. &c.

Of all the remedies yet discovered for the cure of these complaints, the Vegetable Pills have proved the most effectual. They make a speedy and permanent cure, without regard to diet or exposure, and in the most obstinate cases, where all other remedies have failed, these Pills have been known to effect permanent cures. In more slight cases, they seldom ever require a longer time than from THREE TO SIX DAYS to effect a cure, and never have been known to fail.

These Pills possess great advantage over all other remedies of the kind, as they do not effect the breath, or cause any sickness of the stomach whatever; on the contrary they may be taken without the knowledge of the most intimate friend.

N. B. These Pills are put up in square boxes, with full directions accompanying each box, at $1 per box.

For sale Wholesale and Retail at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth street and Penn. Avenue, V. Harbaugh Charles Stott, W. Kirkwood, Washington. and by James Barry, Navy Yard.

PASSAGE TO CHARLESTON, S. C

THE steam packet GEORGIA, Captain Rollin will make a trip from Norfolk to Charleston on Friday the 16th instant; and on and after the 3d March next, she and the SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Coffey, will commence their regular run of once a week, leaving Norfolk every Saturday, and Charleston every Friday. The engines have been overhauled and put in complete order.

These packets and officers are so well known to Southern travellers, it would be superfluous to say any thing of either. Each of them is furnished with 150 of the most approved Life Preserves. Passengers leaving Philadelphia the day previous will reach there by the Norfolk boats in full time.

Passage through from Philadelphia - $9
" " " Baltimore -
" " " Norfolk - -

Tickets may be had at the Baltimore Steamboat Office, Philadelphia, lower end of Chesnut street and at the Norfolk Steamboat Office, Baltimore ower end of Spear's wharf.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

feb21 JAMES FERGUSON.

Cabinet, Chair, and Sofa Manufactory, AND UPHOLSTERY

E. W. DONN & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they carry on the above named business in its various branches, and will manufacture to order any article in their line, also repair furniture of all descriptions in the best manner.

Their stock on hand in their Ware-room, on Pennsylvania Avenue, equidistant from the rail-road depot and Capitol gate, will consist of

Spring and cushion-seat Sofas, Sofa Bedsteads
Sideboards, Bureaus, (column, dressing and common)
Centre, side, column, pier, dressing, sofa, loo, dining and breakfast Tables
Wardrobes, Bedsteads
Mahogany, Rocker, parlor and other Chairs
Hair, moss and shuck Mattresses, &c.

All of which are of the best workmanship, and will be sold as reasonable as at any other establishment in Washington.

Persons wishing to exchange their old furniture for new will give us a call.

Funerals attended to.

NEW BOOKS.—Damascus and Palmyra, a Journey in the East, with a sketch of this state and prospects of Syria, under Ibraham Pasha, by Charles D. Addison of the Inner Temple.

Outward Bound, or a Merchant's Adventures, the author of 'Ratlin the Reefer,' &c.

Are just received, for sale at

GARRET ANDERSON'S
Book, Stationary, and Fancy Store,
sept 8—tf

INDIAN RESTORATIVE,

For Restoring and Promoting the Growth of Hair.

THIS article not only promotes the Growth of Hair, but makes it soft and pliable. It prevents its falling off, and affords effectual nourishment to the Roots, restores it to its natural color, improves the beauty, and gradually changes light or red hair, to that of a brown or black. It also removes Dandruff, prevents baldness, and so extremely pleasant to use, that parents will find it of great advantage in cleaning children's heads; (as it is of great benefit to the health,) and is far superior to all other Restoratives, Balsams or Oils—and particularly in cases of Fever, when the hair begins to fall off. There has never been any thing so effectual as the 'Indian Restorative.'

To be had Wholesale and Retail of Wm. F. Bender, corner of 6th st. and Penn. Av and by Charles Stott, corner of 7th street and Penn. Av. Washington City, D. D.

In Baltimore by Dr. A. Pena, No. 2 South street.

CABINET CHAIR AND SOFA MANUFACTORY.

EDWIN GREEN has now on hand, and will continue to keep, [or manufacture to order at the old Cabinet Manufactory, corner of C and 10th streets, every variety in the above line, consisting—

Sideboards, with marble and mahogany tops
Pedestal and Pier Tables, with marble tops
Winged, Pilaster, plain and common Wardrobes
Sofas and Lounges of every variety
Mahogany Chairs do do
Fancy and common do do do
Dining Tables do do
Card do do do
Dressing Bureaus, with marble and mahogany do.
Scroll and Common Bureaus
Washstands, with marble or mahogany, and plain tops
Mahogany French high and low post bedsteads
Maple and Common do do
Centre Tables, with marble and mahogany tops
Music stools, Cribs, Cradles

Hair, Moss, and Shuck Matrasses, &c. of the best workmanship and material, which he will sell especially for cash, as low as any manufactory in the Union.

Mahogany in the board, plank, and veneer, of various qualities, suitable for cabinet-makers and joiners, will always be kept for sale as low as can be bought elsewhere.

Repairing and varnishing promptly executed.

Furniture cars, with careful attendants, accustomed to handling furniture, will be kept for hire.

M. S. POWELL'S SEED STORE AND *Mulberry and Silk Agency,*

No. 8 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD LEAF.—50 packets Philadelphia and Boston deep Gold Leaf, for sale by J. L. PEABODY,
Centre Market Space.

ILLINOIS FARMS FOR SALE.

I have the disposal of several valuable farms in the State of Illinois, near Springfield, which will be sold a bargain, or exchanged for District property. Some of them are handsomely improved, and in a good state of cultivation. Apply to

W. W. CORCORAN.

PROPOSALS FOR *PUBLISHING* BY *SUBSCRIPTIONS*

The Authentic Report of the Controversial Discussion, that took place in the City of Dublin, in the year 1827, between the Rev. THOMAS MAGUIRE, and the Rev R. T P. POPE.

This celebrated work, the most remarkable controversal discussion of modern times, having gone through twenty-one editions in England and Ireland, where it is still read with extraordinary vidity, and in the United States passed through three editions, all of which are exhusted to the last copy; and the demand for it from all quarters, Catholic and Protestant, being still very great, it is proposed to re-publish it in Weekly Numbers at such a price as to put it within the reach of all without oppressing any.

Those in the City of N. York, who wish the work, will be served by leaving their names with the publisher, John Doyle, 294, Pearl Street, those at a distance can have it regularly mailed to them, by remitting one dollar in a post-paid letter.

Agents.—Mr. Patrick Conolly, 118 Ann St. Boston;—Henry Mc Keon, Willings Alley, Philadelphia;—Mr. John Farnon, Utica, N. Y.;—Mr. Mathew McLeod, Georgetown, D. C.;—Mr. Peter Haynes, Savannah, Geo.—and the office of the U. S. Catholic Miscellany, Charleston, S. C.

It is a well known fact that this great controversy has converted more sectaries to the Catholic Church in England and Ireland, than any other work whatever; and has also been the happy means of bringing great numbers to the true faith in the United States. It is therefore hoped that every sincere Catholic will lend his aid, by putting down his name, to prevent so valuable a work from being out of print, more particularly when for his subscription, he will receive the utmost value.

CONDITIONS.

1. One thousand copies only will be printed.

2. The paper and print will both be excellent.

3. It will be issued in weekly parts at twelve and a-half cents each part payable on delivery.

4. The number of parts it will make cannot be ascertained with accuracy at present, but should it exceed eight, the overplus will be given gratis.

JAMES T. ADAMS,

Lock and Gunsmith, and Bell Hanger,

Sixth street, between C and Louisiana Avenue WASHINGTON,

Respectfully informs the public, that he will execute in a workman-like manner, all busines in the above line, and in a way that will give satisfaction to his employers, with punctuality and despatch.

Nov 24, 1828

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAIL-ROAD.

—The passenger trains on this road will ail y start as follows, to wit.

From Washington for Baltimore, at 6 o'clock, a m and at 4 3-4 do. p m.

From Baltimore for Washington, at 9 o'clock, a m. and at 4 do p m

Passengers by the morning train, if proceeding westwardly, can connect with the western train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the Relay House, reach Frederick in time for the western stages that leave there at 12 o'clock noon, or Harper's Ferry in time for the evening train to Winchester; while passengers travelling eastwardly are conveyed through to Philadelphia without unnecessary detention at Baltimore, reaching Philadelphia in time for the evening line to New York, and thus accomplishing the journey from Washington to New York in one day.

Under no circumstances whatever can the train be delayed beyond the hour fixed for starting. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that passengers procure their tickets the previous evening; to enable them to do which, the office will be kept open till 7 1-2 o'clock, p. m

By order.

feb 1 SAM. STETTINIUS, Agent.

NOTICE TO WESTERN TRAVELLERS.

FARE 2 dollars cheaper than any other line to Frederick or Wheeling.

The Fredericktown stage leaves the office opposite Gadsby's Hotel, daily, for Frederick and Wheeling. Passengers securing their seats at this office or in Baltimore, have a decided preference over all other passengers that steam it, for the West.

The stage will leave Fredericktown daily on the arrival of the Western stages, and arrive at Washington in time to take all Southern routes. By this line the passengers will arrive at Winchester the same day.

The coaches and teams on this route are of the first quality, with skilful and attentive drivers, and the proprietor pledges himself that every attention and accommodation will be given to the passengers who give this line their patronage.

feb 19 JOHN BROWN, Proprietor.

AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.

JAMES H. CAUSTIN, (late of Baltimore having made this city his permanent residence and located his dwelling and office directly opposite to the Department of State, will undertake with his accustomed zeal and diligence the settlement of claims generally, and more particularly claims before Congress against the United States or the several departments thereof, and before any board of commissioners that may be raised for the adjustment of spoilation or other claims. He has now in charge the entire class arising out of French spoilations prior to the year 1800, with reference to which, in addition to a mass of documents and proofs in his possession, he has access to those in the archives of the Government.

Claimants and pensioners of the Navy fund, &c. bounty lands, return duties, &c. and those requiring life insurance, can have their business promptly attended to by letter, (post paid,) and thus relieve themselves from an expensive and inconvenient personal attendance.

Having obtained a commission of Notary Public, he is prepared to furnish legalized copies of any required public documents or other papers. He has been so long engaged in the duties of an agent, that it can only be necessary now to say that economy and prompt attention shall be extended to all business confided to his care; and that, to enable him to render his services and facilities more efficacious, he has become familiar with all the forms of office.

SHERWOOD'S ELECTRO MAGNETIC REMEDIES FOR CHRONIC DISEASES of the class of Hypetrophy, including the forms of Scrofula, viz: Tubercula Consumption, Dyspepsia, Chronic Disease of the Liver, of the Heart of the Spleen, of the Kidneys, of the Spine, White Swellings, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Scald Head King' Evil, Leucorrhœa, Chlorosis, Menorrhagia or Females complaints.

These are but different modifications of the same disease, arising from the same cause, distinguished by the same diagnosis, and curable by the same remedies. Their common cause is an irregular action of the Electro-Galvanic forces in the system; they may all be detected by pressure upon the sides of the vertebræ and glands of the neck which elicits the Electro-Galvanic symptom, and they may be cured by these Electro-magnetic remedies: The latter are accompanied by a compendious medical treatise, explaining the principles of the discovery upon which they are founded, only stating the manner in which they are to be applied In this work Dr. Sherwood demonstrates the fact that every part of the human body, together with every particle of animate and inanimate matter is either in a negative or positive state of electricity, and that every motion, in all matter, whether in the largest masses or in the smallest particles, is produced by the attracting and repelling forces of this universal principle. The morbid action which produces disease of the organs or limbs, he proves to be occasioned by the undue preponderance of one of these forces in the system and his remedies restore health by subduing this irregular action to an equilibrium. By this means the very seeds of the disease are eradicated, and a permanent cure effected, even in cases where all hope of relief from other sources is abandoned. The Electro-Magnetic remedies are the only preparations applicable to this prevailing class of diseases and they never disappoint the confidence reposed in them The symptoms of the class of diseases to which they are applicable can be discovered, under the directions contained in the work which accompanies them without the aid of a physician, and they can be used with perfect safety and success without dieting or inconvenience, or any other further advice than this work affords. Price $10, for sale by

W. F. BENDER,
Corner Between Brown's and Gadsby's.

March 16, 1828.

J. F. CALLAN

WASHINGTON,

Has just received a fresh supply of *Perfumery, Fancy Soaps and Cosmetics,*

Manufactured by Johnson & Co. Wholesale Perfumers, (successors to Snyder & Co.) sign of the Civet Cat, corner of Cedar and William streets New York.

Cold Cream.

This exquisite preparation will be found particularly efficacious in all cuticular irritation, and as an emollient, its soothing and cooling properties stand unrivalled. No pains have been spared to produce it of the rarest quality, from the purest of materials, and we confidently offer it as an article of first rate toilet standing, which if equalled, certainly cannot be surpassed by any composition whatever.

Florida Water.

A most delicious perfume and agreeable carriage from the Eau de Cologne, whose delicacy and potent fragrancy it rivals. From its retentive qualities, it will be found an economical and powerful distributor of sweets for handkerchiefs or linen.

Bears' Oil.

This preparation is recommended as possessing all the restorative qualities of the Bears' Grease, without the unpleasantness attending its use, and by the strength it acquires by concentration, a much less quantity will produce the same result It has also another property—that of purity, which however carefully Bears Grease may be prepared it cannot possess, indeed the Oil has so far superseded the use of the Grease by its superior cleanliness, that the latter is but in little or no demand. The Oil now offered has been clarified from all impurities in the most skilful manner, by a chemical process, and is rendered very agreeable by being highly scented with the pure Persian Otto of Rose

GRECIAN DYE.

For changing the Color of the Hair, from Red or Grey to a Brown or Black.

Directions for Use.—1st. Too great care cannot be taken to cleanse the hair from grease, as the dye will not take effect unless it be entirely removed. To do which, wash the hair in a solution of about a quarter of an ounce of pearl-ash to a quart of water, until it be perfectly clean; and, when it has become perfectly dry, is fitted to receive the preparation.

2d. To prevent the Dye from coloring the skin; grease the part around the hair which may be liable to be touched with it.

3d. To apply the Dye, shake it well, so as to raise the settling at the bottom; then, (having a piece of sponge ready, tied to the end of a small stick, about an inch wide,) pass a small comb in the roots of the hair to prevent the skin becoming discolored, pour a little into a cup or glass, comb the hair in one direction, dip your sponge into the dye, and rub it over the hair until it becomes quite wet; let it remain till dry; then comb the hair in an opposite direction; repeat it till brown, and so on till the hair becomes black. The application could be made, the person sitting in the sun, for the brighter the atmosphere, the finer the dye becomes. If applied at night, or in the damp, it will to have the desired effect.

4th. The day after the application of the dye wash the dye in a solution of salt. (Form it of one ounce of salt to one pint of rain water.) This will set the color, and give it brilliancy.

Lastly. To avoid soiling the Skin or Linen, throw a cloth over the shoulders, wear gloves to protect the hands, and should any of the liquid accidentally drop upon the skin, wipe it off immediately with a wet towel, and be careful not to take overmuch of the dye in the sponge at once. It may not be amiss to observe, that after the dye is set, washing the hair will rather improve than be any injury to it.

Honey Water.

As a wash for the hair, or for imparting a mild fragrancy to linen, this perfume possesses a delicacy which renders it peculiarly agreeable; in warm weather, from its revifying properties, it must always be considered as a neat and appropriate article for the toilet.

OTTAR GUL:

SPIRIT OF ROSES.

The perfume of the Rose has something so transcendently etherial, that it obtains in Persia, its native home, the name of Ottar or Soul: and the east of Roses, when these flowers break into bloom, is there celebrated with all that can be conceived of Eastern magnificence. To describe its qualities would be superfluous—sufficient it is to say, that the Spirit of "Roses" is inferior only to the genuine Persian Ottar, and indeed it approximates so closely as to be but with great difficulty distinguished. As a favorite with the fair, their own lovely type, it will ever stand unrivalled, and be cherished by them so long as taste and elegance hall remain.

Rose Water.

This is an article of universal repute, so much so, that it has even found its way into the mysteries of culinary skill, by which it is employed in imparting a flavor to conserves, &c. It behoves every one, therefore, to take particular care from whence they obtain it. Kimball and Co. pledge themselves that their Rose Water is a simple distillation from the queen of flowers, and that it is entirely free from any artificial compound; consequently, its native delicacy and fragrancy are not only preserved, but its use rendered innoxious as that of pure spring water.

Amboyna Lotion.

Next to cleanliness, (says the most celebrated dentist of the day,) I know nothing so conducive to the preservation of the Teeth and Gums, or to the purifying the breath, as the Amboyna Lotion and I advise every one who sets a value upon their possession invariably to use it."

With such strong remarks upon its merits, it would be futile in the proprietors to add in praise one word of their own; they will therefore confine themselves to giving proper directions for its use.

The Teeth should be cleansed with a soft brush, and the Botanical Tooth Powder every morning, and the mouth and Gums rinsed with the Lotion by attending to these simple directions, there is no have good Teeth, will infallibly preserve them and those whose Teeth have a tendency to decay will have the consolation of discovering that the evil can proceed no farther.